

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 139.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FOR SALE.

WHITE LINEN SHIRTS
FOR SUMMER.

NOVELTIES IN SUMMER
UNDERCLOTHING.

VERY THIN SUMMER SOCKS.

FRESH LEMONS.

LIGHT BRACES.

SUMMER SCARFS AND TIES.

COLLARS IN THE LATEST SHAPES.

FRENCH HANDKERCHIEFS
IN NEW DESIGNS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 26th June, 1882. [496]

Insurances.

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £2,000,000 ; PAID-UP £200,000
PAID UP RESERVE FUND £50,000.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates, GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [465]

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

RECORD OF AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents,
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

Y ANG TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up) £10,000,000
PERMANENT RESERVE £10,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND £10,000,000

TOTAL CAPITAL and
ACCUMULATIONS 8th May, 1882..... £10,940,553.95

DIRECTORS.

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq. W. M. MEYERINK, Esq.
A. J. M. INVERARY, Esq. G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1882. [53]

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [164]

A FONG.
PHOTOGRAPHER,
HAS
A LARGER COLLECTION OF VIEWS
THAN ANY OTHER IN CHINA.

MINIATURES PAINTED ON IVORY
FROM \$7.00.

OIL PAINTINGS ON CANVAS
FROM \$5.00.

Cartes de Visite, Cabinet, and all other Styles of Portraits at equally moderate prices executed under the supervision and management of D. K. GRIFFITH, Studio 3, Queen's-road. [13]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

M. R. J. M. GUEDES has received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to Sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, the 6th July, 1882, at 3 P.M., at the Premises, A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, Situate in Queen's Road Central and Jervois Street, Victoria, in the Island of Hongkong, Comprising:— ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND in the Assignment forming the root of title thereof described as "abutting on the North side thereof on Jervois Street, and measuring theron 74 feet 3 inches or thereabouts, on the South side thereof on Queen's Road Central, and measuring theron 70 feet 11 inches or thereabouts, on the East side thereof on a Piece of Ground intended to be Registered as Sub-section No. 3 of Section A of INLAND LOT No. 202 and measuring theron 20 feet or thereabouts, and on the West side thereof on Subsection No. 1, of Section A of INLAND LOT No. 202 and measuring theron 28 feet 9 inches or thereabouts," which said Piece or Parcel of GROUND is Registered in the LAND OFFICE as Subsection No. 2 of Section A of INLAND LOT No. 202, as the same Premises are held for the residue of a term of 75 years and for a further term of 924 years created by Crown Lease and extension thereof at a due proportion of the rent and subject to the Covenants and Conditions in the said Crown Lease and extension respectively reserved and contained.

THE Premises are sold subject to the existing lettings and tenancies thereof respectively.

For Further Particulars of the Property and Conditions of Sale, apply to

BRERETON & WOTTON,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee,
29, Queen's Road,
Hongkong,

or to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer,
Hongkong, 28th June, 1882. [468]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY will be Sold by Mr. J. M. GUEDES by Public Auction, on FRIDAY,

the 7th July, 1882, at 3 P.M., at the Premises, Under instructions from the MORTGAGEE.

THE PREMISES comprise that PORTION of MARINE LOT No. 34, abutting on the South on Jervois Street, and measuring theron 40 feet 9 inches, and measuring on the North 28 feet, and 8 feet 6 inches, on the East 5 feet, 9 feet 6 inches, and 49 feet 8 inches, and on the West 51 feet 6 inches, and are Registered in the LAND OFFICE as Section A of MARINE LOT No. 34.

THE Premises are held from the Crown for the residue of the term of 99 years at the unportioned Crown Rent of £345 per annum, and will be sold subject thereto and to the existing tenancies and lettings of the Premises.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer,
Hongkong, 28th June, 1882. [463]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

M. R. J. M. GUEDES has been instructed by the MORTGAGEE to Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY, the 10th day of July, 1882, at 2.30 P.M., at the Premises,

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND situate at Victoria, Hongkong, measuring on the North, 15 feet; on the South, 15 feet; on the East, 43 feet; and on the West 43 feet; and Registered in the LAND OFFICE as Section A of MARINE LOT No. 6, together with the HOUSE, No. 17, Jervois Street, thereon.

THE Premises are held from the Crown for the unexpired term of 75 years, and will be sold subject to the existing tenancies and lettings thereof, and to the payment of a proportionate part of the Crown Rent reserved in the Crown Lease of the said MARINE LOT No. 6.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,
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Hongkong, 28th June, 1882. [469]

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MONDAY, the 10th day of July, 1882, at THREE P.M., at the Premises,

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND situate at Victoria, Hongkong, measuring on the North and South sides 14 feet, and on the East and West sides 50 feet, and Registered in the LAND OFFICE as Section A of MARINE LOT No. 171. Together with the HOUSE, No. 65, Wing Lok Street, thereon.

THE Premises are held for the unexpired term of 98 years, and will be sold subject to the existing tenancies and lettings thereof, and to the payment of a proportionate part of the Crown Rent reserved in the Crown Lease under which the Premises are held.

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THE Premises are held for the unexpired term of 98 years, and will be sold subject to the existing tenancies and lettings thereof, and to the payment of a proportionate part of the Crown Rent reserved in the Crown Lease dated the 14th day of July, 1861.

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THE

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
HAVE LATELY RECEIVED A SUPPLY
OF THE FOLLOWING:

VIZ:
SCOTT'S ELECTRIC TOOTH BRUSHES.
SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSHES.
SCOTT'S GALVANIC GENERATORS.
GLASS STOPPED GLOVE BOTTLES,
T O N G A.
FELLOW'S COMPOUND SYRUP
OF
HYPOPHOSPHITES.
VALENTIN'S MEAT JUICE.
SAVORY AND MOORE'S
PEPTONISED MEAT.
VASELINE, SOAP.
ROBARE'S GOLDEN HAIR DYE.
NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSHES.
VIN-SANTE.
A NON-ALCOHOLIC STIMULANT CONTAINING
HYPOPHOSPHITES.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
GENERAL CHEMISTS
AND
AERATED WATERS
MANUFACTURERS.
HONG-KONG DISPENSARY,
HONG-KONG. [43]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open for the fair discussion of correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish *The Hongkong Telegraph* daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige us by once communicating with the Manager.

BIRTH.—July 1st, at Soocon, the wife of John Pollock, I.R.C.S.D., E.K.Q.C.P.A., of a daughter.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1882.

THOSE who believe that the welfare of the people is the first great law of good government, and that the establishment of order, and the adoption of enlightened means for the benefit of general commerce and the diffusion of social happiness should form the basis of our colonial policy; and those who prefer to see the Colony directly and intelligently ruled by an independent representative of Her Majesty's Government rather than by a mere puppet in the hands of interested local influence, will be glad to receive the assurance that Sir John Pope HENNESSY, Governor of Hongkong, at present in England on leave of absence, will shortly return to Government House.

In spite of the powerful cabal, which, with unceasing energy worthy of a better cause, has been in every possible way attempting to blacken and defame the public character of Governor HENNESSY before the British people, and the Liberal Government, in spite of false and malicious *cavars*, bogus telegrams, and so-called inspired utterances; notwithstanding the vile conduct of a complacent and unscrupulous—*we had almost written, a hireling*—press, Her Majesty's Ministers have, after a thorough investigation into the whole question, so heartily approved of Sir John Pope HENNESSY's Government of this colony, that His Excellency has been requested to hold himself in readiness to return to Hongkong, not merely to complete the remainder of his six years term, but to hold the reins of government until such time as the Secretary of State may see fit to transfer him elsewhere, on promotion. Our information on this matter is of the most reliable character; its accuracy cannot be questioned. And so the promised reformation, and the grand schemes of the local "Tailors of Tooley Street" have again ignominiously collapsed; tumbled down, in fact, about the ears of their authors like a house of cards. We have, thanks to Governor HENNESSY, Her Majesty's Government, and public opinion, seen the last of the feudal system in Hongkong as a powerful factor in the direction of our political affairs.

The news of Governor HENNESSY's triumph over his enemies and detractors has been known in the Colony for several days, and the effect of the telegrams announcing this crushing defeat to that particular party which has for so long and with so little reason arrogated to itself an all-powerful voice in the management of

our public business, has been specially noteworthy. In public, silence reigns supreme; in private, a new plan of campaign is being hastily devised. It is said that arch-plotters are already at work trying to organise a public meeting to protest against Sir John Pope HENNESSY's return to the Colony. Let us hope that this rumour is untrue. Such a course in the face of recent events would be too bare-faced even for our political adventurers; besides, the past experiences of the Colony with regard to public demonstrations of this character were not so promising as to induce a belief that a fresh attempt would lead to any satisfactory results. We are therefore inclined to disbelieve the accuracy of this report. Should it unfortunately prove correct, we have no doubt whatever that the challenge thrown down by Governor HENNESSY's opponents will be quickly taken up by His Excellency's friends and supporters,—and their name is legion—so that the opposing faction are hardly likely to have everything their own way. However, time will show. At present it is sufficient for us to know that Sir John Pope HENNESSY, victorious over his enemies, will shortly return to this Colony heartily supported by Her Majesty's Government, possessing the confidence, and representing the public opinion of the English nation.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 4th July.

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

The Conference is discussing the question of Turkish intervention. The Egyptian Government declare that they are determined to resist the Turkish troops.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A PROPOSITION of the Liberals proposing the introduction of trial by jury in Spain, has been rejected by 181 to 55 votes.

A REGULAR Convocation of United Royal Arch Chapter, No. 1,341, will be held in Freemason's Hall, Zealand Street, this evening at 9 o'clock precisely.

DENMARK, which has a population of about one million eight hundred thousand, and a national debt of \$28,000,000, is going to spend \$18,500,000—a good deal more than her yearly income—in forts and new ships of war.

WE note that Governor da Graça and the members of the Portuguese embassy to Japan did not arrive by the *Oceanic*, as was anticipated. Perhaps His Excellency has again changed his mind, and intends paying Shanghai a visit before returning to the Holy City.

Mrs. Snelling's cook was up this morning before Captain Thomsett, upon a charge preferred by his mistress of being drunk in her house yesterday and unable to do his "pidgeon" in the culinary department. Mrs. Snelling not having appeared to drive the charge home, the cook was discharged.

Some Carlist significant movements are reported from Spain, so it is quite on the cards that we may have stirring times in the Basque provinces before long. A Reuter's telegram to a London contemporary, dated Madrid, May 25th, states that several more small bands of rebels have risen in Catalonia. The movement is of a Carlism character; but the Government attach small importance to it, and consider the adoption of extraordinary measures to be unnecessary, although it is reported that symptoms of a rising have also been observed in the Basque provinces.

SAYS the San Francisco *Bulletin* of June 3rd.—Henry Hoerl, United States Measurer of Vessels, who was detailed by Surveyor of the Port, John M. Morton, to measure the British steamer *Strathaird* and ascertain the number of passengers which, according to measurement she was lawfully entitled to carry, has completed the work and reported to the Surveyor, the result. He finds that the vessel in question is lawfully entitled to carry 730 steerage passengers and that the number of steerage passengers on board when she arrived here from Hongkong, exclusive of crew, was 1,056. This shows an excess of 326 steerage passengers. The penalty for which the vessel is liable is \$50 for each passenger in excess of the lawful limit, and \$1,000 for incorrectly reporting the list of passengers. The total penalty will thus amount to over \$17,000, all of which will fall ultimately on the Chinese charterers of the ship.

SAYS the *Overland Mail* of May 26th.—France has undergone somewhat curious experience this week, happily steering out of it all safe and well. Defeated by a large majority in his opposition to a proposal of the Budget Committee to reduce the taxation on alcoholic drinks, M. Leon Say indignantly resigned. Here was a dilemma. Just now, when questions of finance are paramount in Paris, a financier of M. Say's abilities and experience could be ill spared, especially as he alone of all French politicians seems to command the confidence of the great banking and monetary interests. In England the position would have been past remedy, but not so in the country where "they manage things better." To smooth down his ruffled feathers, the Chambers submitted, agreeing that the special committee appointed to consider M. Mir's proposition should not have power to interfere with this year's Budget. This being considered hardly satisfactory and some, what ambiguous, a direct vote of confidence in the Minister of Finance was passed. This course, we believe, is almost without precedent. Fancy an English House of Commons voting confidence in Sir William Harcourt, let us say, when it falls to his lot to resign.

THE steamship *Oceanury* left Foochow for London at 12 o'clock on the 23rd ultim with 1,581,000 lbs. of tea.

THE French Consulate at Foochow has recently been reduced to a Vice-Consulate. The late chanceller, M. le Vicomte de Beraume remains in charge. The Consul, M. le Comte de Porte, will, we learn, leave for the West Indies early this month.

THE Steam Schooner Yacht *Marchesa* from Singapore to the Loochow Islands, put into Tam-sui on the 26th ultim, to land one of her crew who was sick. The Yacht is owned by C. T. Kettlewell, Esq., who, with Mrs. Kettlewell is making a voyage round the world. The *Marchesa* is a handsome craft of 408 tons, and belongs to the Royal Thames Yacht Club.

AN unemployed seaman named Hermann Anmosky, of Germany, was fined a dollar or four day's imprisonment by Captain Thomsett this morning, for being drunk and incapable in Queen's Road at 11.30 p.m. yesterday.—For being drunk and disorderly yesterday, John Samot, of Germany, and Edward Hanson of Finland, seamen belonging to the steamer *Elwina*, were fined a similar sum, and ordered to pay a dollar each as amends for some dishes they smashed whilst steering at a break-neck pace down Hillier-street.

WE have seen a goodly number of malefactors expiate their offences against the laws of an outraged country on the scaffold; but we certainly never saw a man walk to his death more undauntedly than did Tika Ram, the Gun Lascar, who was executed this morning for having murdered a young Indian girl at Wan-chai a few weeks ago. Tika Ram deservedly met the fate of a cowardly murderer; but he faced his doom like a hero. There was no bluster or bravado; the man ascended the scaffold quietly, addressed a few pregnant words to his countrymen around the gibbet; and went to meet his God with a smile on his face. A regiment of such men as Tika Ram would be invincible in the field of battle.

WE learn that the old French frigate *La Marine*, better known perhaps as the Annamite steamer *Li Tai*, recently purchased by Messrs. Butterfield and Swire for a hulk, and which left here the other day for Shanghai, has broken down on her northward journey. It would appear that the water by some means or other got into her engine room compartment, which necessitated the vessel anchoring off Single Island, where she now lies. One of the officers returned to Hongkong last night with the news of the breakdown, and about midnight the Dock Company's steam tug *Fame* set out for the scene of action, with a pump, &c., to get the water out of the engine room. On the return of the *Fame* we shall no doubt be able to give fuller particulars of this mishap.

PACKERS' daughters, according to the Chicago *Tribune*, come high. Lillian McGuire was a packer's daughter. George W. Simpson loved her with all the wealth of a penniless young man. She, high-priced thing that she was, had rejected his love, and he was passionately pleading for one hope, one nickel-plated 10-cent hope. The *Tribune* proceeds with its narrative of love's fight for life:—"George W. Simpson saw at once that this proud beauty had been making a play-thing of his love. The revelation was a terrible one, but he bore it bravely. 'Very well,' he said in husky tones; 'you have stampeded with the iron heel of scorn upon the tender violet of my budding love, but some day, when your children are climbing upon your knee until you are in danger of becoming knee-sprung, you will perhaps remember, with a tinge of sadness in the recollection, how you toyed with the love of a loyal, trusting, Cook county heart, and threw forever over a young and happy life the black pall of a disappointed hope and crushed ambition.' Lillian looked at him steadily for a moment. 'Do you mean those words you have spoken, George?' she asked. 'You can bet your life I do,' he answered in low, passionate tones. 'And do you really love me so dearly?' 'Well, I should gasp,' was the reply, a pearly tear glistening in George's off eye. 'Then,' said Lillian, twining her arms about his neck, 'I surrender. Papa would never forgive me if I let a man who can talk like that go out of the family.'

WE appear to have made a mistake the other day in writing about Macao. It seems there are actually more than five righteous men in that city. We have received no less than seven letters from different correspondents in the Holy City, all of which claim for their writers a place amongst the righteous. As we are always open to conviction on reliable evidence, we may admit one of these days that modern Macao is a slight improvement on what we conceive ancient Mormonism to have been in the days of Lot. One of our correspondents informs us that the officers of the Macao garrison have taken umbrage at our characterising the military system of the colony as a harlequinade. We are extremely sorry if the plain, honest truth offends our friends; but it is undoubtedly the truth that the military government of Macao is a harlequinade of a pronounced character. That, however, is the fault of the government—not of the officers. These gentlemen have certain duties to perform, which no doubt they do perform admirably; but that does not in any way render the system less ridiculous. We would offer one word of advice to our Macao military friends, and that is, before taking umbrage at any comments in a foreign newspaper, they should be quite certain they thoroughly comprehend the meaning of the expressions which they consider offensive. We had no intention of reflecting either on the courage or capacity of the Portuguese officers in Macao, nor did we write anything which can be construed to have any such meaning. However, as soon as we can spare the time we intend running over to Macao, when we shall be most happy to give one and all of our military friends all the satisfaction they desire.

Macao is a pleasant place, notwithstanding its resemblance to the "cities of the plain."

WE hear from our Foochow correspondent that a report was current in that port that a tea steamer had been wrecked between the mouth of the Min and Shanghai. As nothing more has been heard of this, we presume it was a mere rumour.

POLICE COURT.—THIS DAY.

THE ASSAULT ON A PRIEST.

The case of assault preferred by the Rev. Dr. Giebler against A. P. Pereira, a clerk in Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's, came on this morning at the Police Court before Mr. Wodehouse, it being arranged that the cross-summons, *Pereira versus Giebler* and two other priests to be pointed out by Mr. Pereira, no person had been pointed out, there being only one defendant before the Court.—Mr. Holmes said he would like to know how that was.—Mr. Francis said perhaps his client would tell him.—Mr. Holmes said, after speaking to Mr. Pereira, that the latter was unable to find them.—Mr. Francis then opened the case for Father Giebler, and said the facts were very simple. Father Giebler was a Brazilian Catholic Clergyman temporarily residing at the Mission House in Wellington Street, and defendant was a clerk in Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's. On Sunday morning the Father was coming down stairs about 9.30, having been called to the chapel. When near the foot of the stairs he saw defendant and another walking up and down in the passage with their hats on. Father Giebler spoke to them and requested them to take their hats off. Defendant shrugged his shoulders and went down by the passage leading to the Church. Father Giebler remarked they were badly educated. Nothing further occurred than Alhambra afterwards Messrs. Pinto, Silva, Rocha and Senor saw Mr. Pereira rush out of a house in an excited state saying he was going to have satisfaction. He rushed past them into the mission house with a stick in his hand and posted himself at the window in the passage. At ten o'clock as Father Giebler was coming down stairs breakfast the defendant rushed at him with an uplifted cane and said he wanted satisfaction whatever, in a private house, most rudely behaved towards Father Giebler, half an hour afterwards going off, getting a stick and making a violent assault upon him. Father Giebler committed no assault, but only took off defendant's hat when he rushed toward him. The assault was through unprovoked and cold-blooded, and he (Mr. Francis), if he should succeed in proving his case, would ask for a severe punishment on this young man, not only upon this account, but there were many young Portuguese here who exhibited similar feelings, to the prejudice of good order in the Colony.—Mr. Holmes asked that all the witness on both sides be sent out of the Court.

Mr. Francis said he had no objection.—Mr. Holmes then remarked that one of his witnesses had had a fit and was not able to attend, and he might ask for an adjournment.—Mr. Francis said that if there was going to be an adjournment he would rather have it at once.—Mr. Holmes said he asked for the witness to be sent out of Court because the address of the learned Counsel was so different to his (Mr. Holmes') instructions.—Mr. Wodehouse said in thought it would be better not to adjourn now, but to go on with the case.—Mr. Francis said it would not prejudice his case. They case was then proceeded with.—Father Giebler, examined by Mr. Francis, deposed he was a doctor of medicine and a clerk in holy orders. He was a Brazilian and lived at the Italian Mission house in Wellington Street. He was in his private room about 9.30 on Sunday morning when he was sent for to go to the Church to hear confessions. On going down stairs, he saw two young men, of whom defendant was one, in the passage. He wore white pajamas and kurkin in Indian fashion, his feet being bare. He told them that if they came into a private house they should have at least education enough to take their hats off. They said nothing, but defendant contemptuously shrugged his shoulders. He told him he was *maltratado*, ill-treated or badly brought up. Nothing more passed then. The two young men went down the stairs as if going to the church. He did not touch or lay his hand on either of them. He went into the Sacristy to hear confessions. He was there about 10 minutes, and then returned to his room. He came down stairs again about 10 o'clock when the breakfast bell rang, accompanied by the Rev. Father Zoberti, an Italian. On arriving near the foot of the stairs, he saw the defendant and others in the passage. When within three or four steps of the bottom, the defendant rushed forward and put his foot on the first step, having a stick in his hand raised ready to strike, and asked him for satisfaction, saying "You insulted me, I ask you for satisfaction." He told him if he wanted to speak to him in his own private house to take off his hat, and as he did not do so, he removed the hat and presented it to him. Defendant then struck him over the head with the cane, and struck him four or five blows on the face with his open hand. He pushed him away from him, and the Rev. Father Zoberti and the Chinese porter who were there rushed forward and seized and took the stick from him. He (Mr. Pereira) did not strike him, only pinched him. Before defendant struck him, he did not do anything to the defendant except what he had stated, nor did any other words pass. He then called in a policeman and charged defendant with assault, and was directed to take out a summons. He never had anything to do with the defendant before, nor did he know him. Nothing occurred, when he met him the first time

except what he had stated.—Cross-examined by Mr. Holmes.—On the first occasion of meeting defendant he (witness) was alone. He thought he would be able to recognize the other person who was with the defendant. He did not feel offended when he spoke to them about not taking off their hats. He merely pitied them for being so badly educated. He never said the defendant was a rascal, never made use of any such word. He took off defendant's hat and presented it to him; it fell to the ground. At the same moment as he took off defendant's hat, the latter struck him on the head. He is quite sure he did not knock his hat off, but merely took it off with his hand and presented it to him. He did not know in what hand the defendant had the cane. It was raised ready to strike. He struck him (witness) over the head as soon as he took off his hat, and he also struck him with his hand on the right side of the face. He struck once with the cane and two or three times with his hand. He (witness) had no key in his hand at the time. The servants lock the doors when the priests leave their room. He had nothing on his hand. He did not return the blow when defendant struck him. He merely pushed him. Father Zoberti stepped forward to take the stick from defendant. He did not see anybody strike the defendant. He (witness) had no marks from the blows, except a slight swelling on the head, which had disappeared. He did not notice any wound on defendant's head immediately after this affair, nor did he know he was cut on the head. He did not knock his hat off.—Re-examined by Mr. Francis.—Defendant struggled and fell back against the window when Father Zoberti and the Chinese tried to disarm him.—By Mr. Wodehouse.—He did not sleep at all last night, occupying himself the whole time in reading the Hindoo Scriptures. A Hindoo priest visited him at 4 o'clock this morning and prayed with him until half-past five. The convict took no breakfast this morning, only drinking some milk about a quarter of an hour before his execution. The body will be cremated by his comrades at Wong Nei Chong. The convict throughout has never expressed any contrition for his crime, rather glorying in it as an act of a meritorious character, reminding us of Lord Bolingbroke's remark:—"The criminal is a sophist, and ever finds in his own reason a special pleader to twist laws human and divine into a sanction of his crimes."

proper position on the trap, immediately putting on the white cap, drawing it over the convict's face, stepping back a pace, and placing his hand on the bolt ready to draw it. The Sheriff quickly gave the signal, when the unhappy man was launched into eternity. He was given a drop of eight feet and a half, the ground underneath the scaffold having been excavated for the purpose. Death would appear to have been instantaneous, some slight quivings and muscular contortions being alone visible. After hanging the prescribed hour, the body was taken down from the scaffold, and with the rope still round the neck, the cap drawn over the face, and the arms and legs strapped, was placed in a rough wooden coffin, painted black. Some Indians carried the coffin a short distance away and deposited it on the ground, when the Colonial Surgeon examined the convict's neck, which was found not to be broken. A deep, ghastly indentation was, however, visible, in the neck, showing how effectually the rope had done its fell work. The features wore a calm, placid expression, but little different from that which characterized them in life. The convict did not sleep at all last night, occupying himself the whole time in reading the Hindoo Scriptures. A Hindoo priest visited him at 4 o'clock this morning and prayed with him until half-past five. The convict took no breakfast this morning, only drinking some milk about a quarter of an hour before his execution. The body will be cremated by his comrades at Wong Nei Chong. The convict throughout has never expressed any contrition for his crime, rather glorying in it as an act of a meritorious character, reminding us of Lord Bolingbroke's remark:—"The criminal is a sophist, and ever finds in his own reason a special pleader to twist laws human and divine into a sanction of his crimes."

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

THE STAGE.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph".—Sir.—Mr. D. E. Bandmann in his article on the "Stage," propounds a series of questions, and answers them to his own satisfaction. I desire, with your permission, to supplement Mr. Bandmann's queries, submitting that they are more pertinent to the matter than those of Mr. Bandmann's paragraph, and perhaps

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1882.

NEW YORK, May 30th.

A cable to the *Herald* from Madrid says:—The Society for the Protection of Hebrews in Holland has applied to Victor Hugo and Emilio Castellar to raise their voices against the persecution of the Jews in Russia. Señor Castellar replies in an eloquent letter, not only full of touching appeals to the historical title of the Hebrews to the respect of the Christian States, but also containing a noble passage on the liberty of conscience and Russian politics as compared to the more tolerate institutions of the democracy, especially in the United States. Señor Castellar has written another letter, full of generous philanthropy, offering to join Victor Hugo in a pacific crusade in defense of the Hebrews. They will act together.

CAIRO, May 30th.

The British Consul General informed the Khedive to-day of the immediate departure of the Turkish Commissioner for Egypt. Arabi Bey, on learning that the Commissioner would be instructed to summon him to Constantinople, stated that he would disobey any such order.

Arabi Bey is widely circulating a statement that he has received a telegram from the Sultan announcing the nomination of Halim Pasha as Khedive.

ALEXANDRIA, May 30th.

The British community have appealed to the British Consul for greater security against the disorderly soldiers. The joint fleet, though able to silence the forts of Alexandria, can only spare 300 men daily to meet the garrison of 3000, which is daily becoming more exasperated.

LONDON, May 30th.

The *Standard's* Cairo special says: The military party is incensed because the Khedive, in reinstating Arabi Bey, publicly said he did it only to preserve peace. They made a demonstration demanding the instant deposition of the Khedive. Arabi Bey appeared and quieted them, stating that he and the Khedive had definitely agreed to leave the settlement of pending questions to the decision of the Sultan.

A Times dispatch says soldiers guarded the palace entrance on Sunday, and are determined to destroy communication with Alexandria.

A dispatch from Cairo says the British Government has ordered four men-of-war and a gunboat to proceed from Suda bay to Alexandria. Arabi Bey has privately informed the Khedive that he is already deposed and that it is arranged that Prince Halim will succeed him.

A dispatch from Alexandria reports that all the guns are exporting their specific invalids. A dispatch from Berlin says much surprise is evinced at the fact of the United States Government having sent two men-of-war to Alexandria. The Germans consider American interference unnecessary.

NEW YORK, May 31st.

A cable to the *Herald* from Cairo of the 30th says: There is a fearful panic at Alexandria. The European population are in fear for their lives. They are leaving in hundreds. The women recently confined have been taken on board to escape the brutality of the soldiery. Arabi is forcing the population to sign a petition to depose the Khedive at the bayonet's point.

The number of houses of Jewish people at Smilie have been burned.

MANCHESTER, May 31st.

The City Council have resolved to send a deputation to Vienna to urge upon the Emperor the necessity of living upon another town as a rendezvous for Jewish refugees from Russia.

Baron Hirsch has contributed 200,000 florins to aid the emigrants.

A number of houses of Jewish people at Smilie have been burned.

The exclusive Jewish town of Gorki, Government of Moehler, has been almost entirely burned.

The Globe-Parcel Express building and several other warehouses have been burned. The loss is enormous.

LONDON, June 1st.

The House of Commons went into Committee upon the Repression bill. After a warm discussion Davitt's amendment, excluding cases of treason or treason-felony from those to be tried by Special Commission Courts, was rejected—70 to 27.

JUNE 3RD.

George Henry, third Marquis of Conyngham, Equerry to the Queen and Lieutenant-General of the army, is dead. His age was fifty-seven years.

BERLIN, June 3rd.

The Emperor has invited Bismarck to act as sponsor for his great-grandson, the infant son of Prince William of Prussia.

The speech of De Freycinet on the Egyptian question, Thursday, made a good impression in Berlin, and will confirm Bismarck's desire to give moral support to the present French Government.

VIENNA, June 3rd.

Von Kellay accepts the port-folio of Imperial Minister of Finance, with the administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 4th.

Dervish Pasha, Commissioner, Lebib Bey, Assistant Commissioner, Ahmed Essad Efendi, Second Assistant Commissioner, and Vilmy Bey, Attaché to the Commission, have sailed for Cairo. All the foreign ambassadors were summoned to the Porte last evening and informed of the dispatch of the Commission with the object of endeavoring to effect a reconciliation between the Khedive and Arabi Pasha, and restore order.

More than 200 influential persons hostile to Arabi Pasha are being deported to Soudan as fast as possible. Sultan Pasha advised the Notables to return to their homes, so as to be beyond the reach of Arabi Pasha's soldiery. The old forts at Alexandria are being equipped. New earthworks are being thrown up at Kazelini with 400 yards of H.M.S. *Inincible*.

PARIS, May 31st.

The French ironclads at Alexandria will be materially increased, France being determined to make her power felt. The French Cabinet have approved De Freycinet's policy as to the necessity of at once, forwarding to the English Foreign Office a proposal for holding a diplomatic conference at Constantinople to settle the Egyptian crisis.

VIENNA, May 31st.

The *Abendpost* says:—It is plain that neither the Sultan nor European Governments can possibly leave Arabi Pasha in possession of power in Egypt.

ALEXANDRIA, May 31st.

Five additional British war vessels will be here to-morrow.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 31st.

It is stated that the Porte is opposed to the detail of Turkish vessels to Alexandria as long as the allied fleets remain in Egyptian waters. Representatives of all the Powers have counseled the Sultan to comply with the demand of the French and British Governments for intervention by the Sultan in favor of the Khedive and for summoning the leaders of the Egyptian cincto to Constantinople.

LONDON, May 31st.

Giers, the Russian Foreign Secretary, has informed Sir Edward Thornton that Russia, acting in concert with Germany, Austria and Italy, had instructed their representatives at Constantinople to support the policy pursued by England and France.

William Henry Smith, in a speech at Southampton, referring to affairs in Egypt, said he had no desire to embarrass the Government, but as they had pledged England's word to assist the Khedive if he followed their advice, the pledge must be faithfully kept. The meeting of the Cabinet Council to-day lasted two hours, and was chiefly devoted to discussing the critical condition of the affairs of Egypt. The Foreign Secretary subsequently had a long casual conversation with the German Ambassador.

The Times says: It may quicken the Sultan's resolution to hear that a vessel is being prepared at this moment at Davenport to act as a guard ship to the Suez canal. The Channel fleet, with large crews, has been ordered to Gibraltar.

A Tunis Cairo special says: The natives are escaping from Cairo to avoid signing the petition for the reinstatement of the late Ministry, the withdrawal of the ultimatum, the departure of the squadrons, the recall of Consul-General, and the deposition of the Khedive. No time must be lost in devising measures for saving the life of the Khedive.

DUBLIN, May 31st.

Sexton, member of Parliament for Sligo, addressing his constituents, referred to the alien clause of the Repression bill, and expressed a

doubt whether the relations of England and the United States are so friendly that it is advisable for the former to try to embitter them still further. The Irish party will do their duty, and meet every proposal of the bill with stern and resolute opposition. There were no splits in that party. The triumph of the land movement in a year or two is certain. Sexton said it was never more necessary than at the present moment to rally round Parnell, who had been assailed because he had written a wise letter from Kinnaird to put a stop to evictions, and to the outrages committed by the poor-law guardians of Limerick have granted relief to 282 of Lord Conolly's evicted tenants. A letter from the Government was read to the guardians' meeting authorizing the erection of huts to shelter evicted people.

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LONDON, May 30th.

The papers print the story that both Gladstone and Harcourt have been warned that at a recent Irish meeting in London the hope was expressed that Gladstone would be assassinated next, and this expression received loud and significant applause.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 31st.

General Todleben, Commander-in-Chief of the military circumscription of Wilna, will succeed General Albedinski as Governor-General of Poland, with the view to the formation of a strategic frontier.

NEW YORK, May 31st.

A special to the *Herald* from Madrid of May 30th, says: When the motion of the autonomist Creole Deputies in favor of the immediate abolition of slavery is made in Congress, the Spanish Government will refuse to modify the Gradual Emancipation law of 1870, but will promise the immediate abolition of all corporal punishment of negroes, and will enforce the legislation of 1870 and 1880, to prevent the illegal continuance in slavery of other blacks mentioned in the statutes.

MADRID, May 31st.

Several papers urge the Government to take energetic action with Uruguay in regard to the treatment of the Spaniard Callejo.

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LONDON, June 4th.

A 35-pound breach-loading gun of the British ironclad *Swiftsure* burst on Wednesday last when the ship was near Madeira. One man was killed and four others fatally injured.

ROME, June 4th.

All the Liberal journals are in mourning and publish eulogies of Garibaldi. The act of the French Chamber of Deputies in adjourning as a mark of mourning has produced an excellent impression. Ricciotti Garibaldi and Major Canzo have arrived at Capri. Preparations for the cremation of the remains have been suspended. The doctors are expected to arrive this evening.

CAPRI, June 4th.

General Garibaldi's family will obey the injunctions of his will. The ceremony of cremation will be performed by Signor Prandina.

CALCUTTA, June 4th.

Great excitement prevails regarding the order issued by the Secretary of State for India for the immediate repeal of the Petroleum Act of 1881, and the substitution therefor of a new Act allowing the importation of any oils, subject to the orders of the Vice-roy of India. The India Secretary's order was caused by the arrival of several cargoes of inferior oil, which have been seized by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The Chamber of Commerce has presented an address to the Government strongly deprecating the measure. The Indian Government will take a week to consider the subject.

PARIS, June 4th.

Grand Prix de Paris, for three-year-old colts and fillies, one mile and seven furlongs, was run to-day and was won by Bruce, Fenelon second, Alhambra third. Keen's Romeo met with an accident this morning, and in consequence did not run. The winner of the race is a well-known English horse, and was ridden by Archer. Eight horses started, including Dictateur. Bruce held a position in the centre until rounding the last bend, when he made his effort, and won easily by half a length. Fenelon was a neck ahead of Dictateur making a bad fourth.

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WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO., GUNMAKERS AND AMMUNITION DEALERS, BEACONFIELD ARCADE.

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Books, Machine-ruled, of every description made to order.

A varied stock of specially selected Stationery always on hand.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1882. [436]

HAIR DRESSING SALOON, HONGKONG HOTEL.

W. P. MOORE begs to inform the Gentlemen

of Hongkong and Visitors that he has reduced the price of Hair-Cutting to 50 cents. Having now in his employ three competent Assistants who are always in attendance, he guarantees to execute this class of work, in all its branches, with a perfection which cannot be excelled in any part of the World.

Hair-Cutting.....50 Cents.

Shampooing.....25 Cents.

Shaving.....25 Cents.

Trimming beards.....25 Cents.

Mr. Moore begs to recommend his

GOGO SHAMPOO WASH

to the public as unrivaled by any preparation ever produced for promoting the growth of the hair. The basis of this compound is made of soap root; the natives of the Philippine Islands never use anything else for washing their hair; they are never found bald, and it is quite common to see the females with hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will

NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public entirely, confident that by its restorative properties it will without fail arrest decay.

It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff and cures all diseases of the scalp.

It does not contain any poisonous drugs.

